



Bâtissons ensemble



Concordia University, Montreal, Quebec

Volume 7 Number 18
February 2, 1984

The Thursday report



From left to right: Steve Karaminas, Nancy Drazner, Kevin D'Souza, Alice Keung, Dr. Bakr Ibrahim, Coach, Luc Lefebvre, Lisa Iny, Narin Frieman, D. Charron and Sandy Bramwell.

Concordia team finishes 2nd in MBA Case Competition

For the first time, a Concordia team has placed second out of 16 competing teams at last week's MBA Case Competition. Held at Concordia, the Haute études commerciales (HEC) team won first place with the Université de Laval coming in third.

The Concordia team actually came in first during the semi-finals after presentation and analysis of three cases in front of the judges. But in the final case, the HEC team passed Concordia.

The competition was hard work for the students on the team, Management professor Bakr Ibrahim stressed. As the team's coach he should know. He pointed to training them for an average of eight hours, three days a week for at least four months. "I am proud of the team," he said. "They certainly presented an exemplary image of Concordia to the business world."

UNESCO interested in Great White North broadcasting

Comm Studies' Valaskakis is preparing report on northern broadcasting

By Noel Meyer

Canada has had a long history of native people involvement in communication projects. In addition to the CBC's Northern Broadcasting Service, there is the Inuit Broadcasting Corporation (IBC), community radio, satellite radio and interactive radio — all of them run by the native communities.

It's because of this background that UNESCO has asked Communications Studies head Gail Valaskakis, an acknowledged expert in northern communications, to write a preliminary report as part of a project called "A European Joint Study on Cultural Development of Rural Areas and the Impact of New Technology".

The project deals with cultural identity and the impact of media on linguistic and cultural minorities.

Also taking part in the three year project, in addition to

Canada, are Switzerland and Byelorussia (a Soviet Socialist Republic).

The three countries will prepare papers pinpointing how and where the rest of the project should take place.

According to Valaskakis, "UNESCO believes that Canada can make a valuable contribution because of the large numbers of native languages spoken in the north and due to our long and extensive experience in northern communications."

The work being done in Canada is an overview of the present situation in the north. Valaskakis and her research assistant, Beth Seaton, are looking at how native people have used communication technology. Also contributing to the report is University of Manitoba professor Jack Steinbring, who will provide information on com-

pleted research of the impact of external media on native communities in the north.

Valaskakis believes that the dissemination of much of what is already known about northern communications in the north is long overdue. "I've always thought that a community usable document, which could be given out to countries interested in the long experience we've had in northern communities, would be useful."

She points to such communication set-ups as IBC, and interactive satellite radio as examples of Canada's developed northern communications. For example, IBC broadcasts in Inuktitut, the Inuit language, five hours a week over release time from the CBC Northern Broadcasting Service.

Volunteer community radio is interactive and transmitted by Anik satellite. This system

See UNESCO page 3

Injunction served against *Link*

Quebec Superior Court will hear a request tomorrow by Physical Education and Athletics Director Ed Enos for a interlocutory injunction forbidding Concordia's student newspaper, *The Link*, from publishing any further articles about Enos and his family.

The interlocutory order would replace a provisional injunction issued last Thursday by Superior Court Judge Jules Blanchet against *Link* editor Karen Herland, reporters Max Wallace and Ian Halperin, and CUSA (Concordia University Students' Association). The University was also named in the injunction as *mise en cause*, because the University furnished the facilities allowing *The Link* to be published and distributed.

The interlocutory injunction enjoins the defendants "from publishing any further articles regarding Plaintiff and his family in *The Link*" and it enjoins Wallace and Halperin "from publishing or causing to be published any libellous and defamatory statements whatsoever regarding Plaintiff and his family".

The injunction was granted provisionally for a period of 10 days.

In the injunction application, Enos alleged that Herland, Wallace and Halperin "launched a deliberate and concerted campaign to insult, defame, libel and cause damage" to him by publishing a number of articles about him in *The Link*.

More particularly, according to the injunction application, the three *Link* staffers published an article on November 18, 1983

which contained a number of articles which "maliciously" defamed Enos and which were "designed to expose him to contempt and ridicule".

The injunction application also contains an allegation by Enos that Wallace and Halperin stated publicly that unless Enos resigned from his position as Director of Physical Education and Athletics at Concordia University, they would continue to publish articles in *The Link* attacking his integrity, honesty and reputation.

It is alleged Enos refused to resign, and it is further alleged in the application that on January 24, 1984, Wallace and Halperin "made good their threats" and published in *The Link* a "vicious, scurrilous and totally unjustified attack on the person and reputation" of Enos and his family.

See
Special
Research
Supplement
inside



One of Canada's most distinguished social historians, Professor Judith Fingard of Dalhousie University, will give two lectures at Concordia: "Religion, Recreation and the Merchant Sailor: Controlling Jack" will be given on Thursday, February 9, at 8:30 p.m. in Room 635-2, in the Hall Building; "The Winter's Tale: Seasonal Contours of Pre-Industrial Poverty in North America" will be given on Friday, February 10, 11:45 a.m. in Room 111, Central Building on the Loyola Campus.

A modest proposal concerning Arts & Science restructuring

To the Editor:

Introduction

The proposal is concerned with restructuring of the Faculty of Arts and Science. It is hoped that anonymity of the writer will allow for an objective consideration of the merits of the proposal free from any real or perceived self-served motivations attributable to the writer's department, division, or campus affiliation.

Certain of the suggestions made below depart considerably from the various unimaginative bickerings about one or more deans, one provost, three vice-provosts, three assistant provosts, and three French hens.

My concerns are probably the same as those who have so far laboured unsuccessfully to come up with a framework that will serve the faculty needs. A solution must be found that allows for certain departmental and sectoral strengths to be exploited, but the interests of the Faculty must be served. Our deans must be allowed and encouraged to provide academic leadership for the Faculty. Their purely administrative duties should be taken over as far as possible by administrative assistants.

A tentative framework

The existing divisional representational scheme will be abolished.

The Faculty, for purposes of allocating space and resources, will be divided into two sectors based on whether departments need or do not need laboratory space (separate from faculty offices) to perform their functions.

There will be one dean whose prime responsibility will be to coordinate undergraduate curriculum and student affairs for the Faculty as a whole. The person in this position will be expected to provide academic leadership as well as management skill.

Associate deans will look after all personnel and resource needs for the sectors as defined above. It will be their responsibility to solve personnel and resource problems for the Faculty. They will also collaborate with the dean on curriculum matters.

There will be an associate dean who will be responsible for coordination and development of the Faculty's graduate programs. This associate dean would have to consult the other associate deans frequently.

The dean will, as stated above, have the undergraduate curriculum and student affairs portfolio as a main responsibility, but will also be responsible for coordinating the activities of the associate deans. All four will be expected to cooperate in making well-documented presentations to the University Senate.

The dean and associate deans will each have a small staff (think of how easy daily life will be now that we have word-processing capabilities coming out of our ears) consisting primarily of an administrative assistant. This administrative assistant would have no teaching or research responsibilities.

The position should carry the prestige and salary of an associate professor. (The point here is that professors would not be seconded to assistant dean positions that require mostly administrative skills).

The dean and associate deans would be searched positions.

The dean and associate deans would be members of the faculty bargaining unit. (If there is some regulation in the labour code that says "deans" cannot be union members, we can use another term in place of dean). The purpose of this suggestion is to make it clear that the "deans" are part of the faculty. They should not be placed in positions where they are perceived or felt to be part of that notoriously "smelly" group labelled "they". The union should negotiate directly with the rectors and vice-rectors.

The composition and function of Faculty Council

The structure outlined above would require a council of serious, well-informed participants whose main role would be to present departmental concerns. Little change in the structure would be necessary, but the departments and colleges would be represented by their heads or principals. Existing programs would become departments or they would be administered by an appropriate department. Student representation on Council would follow the portfolios of the dean and associate deans. That is, there would be students from each of the two sectors and the graduate program. Student members specifically concerned with undergraduate curriculum



and student affairs would also sit on the Council.

The dean and associate deans (all members of council) would take an active part in the debates and would be guided by council's recommendations. The chair of Council could be filled by the dean or an associate dean on some rotating basis. The position of chairman should not be perceived as anything other than just that.

Observations

Please note that the proposed structure acknowledges that the boundaries between various responsibilities cannot be firm. It is obviously impossible to come to sensible curriculum decisions without taking resources into account. The dean and associate deans will have to think hard to come up with good ways to achieve the Faculty's goals. The people filling the posts will have to have clear vision beyond the borders of their departments, divisions and partisan interests. (Pompous, eh?)

Please note also that no attempt has been made in this proposal to suggest details concerning the functioning of the various Council committees that would still be part of the entire structure.

Finally, note that even though "in principle" agreement has been reached on the adoption of a clumsy, compromise structure it is never too late to consider new suggestions.

A member of Concordia's full-time faculty

These programmes are available at Universities and Colleges in the following areas:

- California
- New York
- New England
- Some other American States

Information and applications are now available at:

- Office of the Vice-Rector, Academic Room AD-233, Loyola Campus
- Dean of Students Office Annex M, SGW Campus Room AD-121, Loyola Campus

Application Deadline: 10 February 1984

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY

Profiles

by Philip Szporer



Ron Garbacz

Distribution Services

Some truck drivers always drive trucks; others, like Ron Garbacz, are known for their moving abilities in addition to their driving. At Concordia's Distribution Services, the motto is "Concordia always on the move"; thus, while Garbacz may be classified as a truck driver, the positions in his unit interchange, so that if Distribution suddenly needs movers, then to quote Garbacz, "we're all movers".

Before he came to work at the University, he was a taxi driver for five years. But he got out of that line of work because he felt "like a yo-yo". He quit because of the cumulative effect of an erratic and stressful working situation and the lack of a guaranteed income.

"You could be lucky today and not so lucky tomorrow."

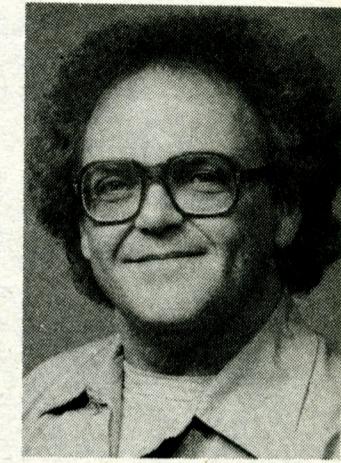
"There was no opportunity to plan," he observed. And as a cabbie he was carrying his own "load", about 20 to 30 pounds extra.

But he dropped it all, including the weight, when he started working at Concordia about seven years ago.

Garbacz is as easygoing as he appears, although the frustration of duplicate moves

tests even the most genial of spirits.

He particularly remembers the Fine Arts Faculty move.



"It was the biggest challenge I can recall. Anything that could be moved was. We were moving presses that weighed 3000 pounds. It all had to be taken apart. Some machinery, I understand, still hasn't been reassembled."

His years of experience have proven two things: one, if a guy hasn't moved before, you can tell; and two, you have to work as a team.

That's what it's all about at Distribution Services, and Ron Garbacz is happy he's there.

Feminist liberation theologian to speak

Rosemary Radford Ruether, an Applied Theology professor at the Garret Evangelical Theological Seminary in Evanston, Illinois, will be speaking on "Feminist hermeneutics and the message of the Bible" on February 7 at the Loyola Chapel at noon. She will also touch on the topic "Feminism, Socialism and Christianity: Conflict or Correlation?" after the service.

Ruether is considered to be one of North America's foremost liberation theologians. She asks how belief in Christ bears upon the pressing problems of our time. If Christ truly is the hope of Christians, his incarnation must make a difference in human affairs, e.g. our political commitment in the light of poverty and oppression; the structures of anti-Judaism as they intertwine with Christology; human survival in the face of chronic environmental abuse; and the question of justice for the female half of the human race.

It is the distress felt by women in the Catholic Church which caused Ruether to find time in her very crowded schedule to come to Montreal. Some women



Rosemary Ruether

here feel confused about how they are to welcome the Pope to Montreal in September after he has just delegated Bishop John Marshall of Burlington to oversee the removal of women from Catholic seminaries in the US. They wonder deep in their hearts, "is the Pope a Holy Father for women too?"

Her visit to Loyola Campus is sponsored by Belmore House and Concordia Chaplaincy.

Charles Bélanger, AV

Inside

A research supplement to
The Thursday Report and
Concordia University Magazine

INSIDE/FEBRUARY 1984

An Emerging Alliance

Universindustry 1

The pros and cons of a new marriage

By Howard Shrier

TO SOME, universities and industry make strange bedfellows. The gentle scholar and the hard-nosed businessman may present clashing images, but no mistake, they are bedding down across the country.

Western society has been steadily losing its industrial primacy to Asian and Third World countries with cheaper labour. We are leaving behind industries which emerged from the last revolution, and moving into the Age of Information, the Third Wave, le Virage Technologique.

What's getting us there is research, and where does one find better researchers than in universities?

Universities are always crying out for funding, and where does one find money but in industry?

It's a marriage made in heaven, and government is the gleeful matchmaker, rubbing its hands at the thought of the economic benefits of research and development (R&D).

There is concern, however, that universities could lose their independence and become product development labs; that basic research will die out; that professors seeking entrepreneurial success might abuse the facilities provided them.

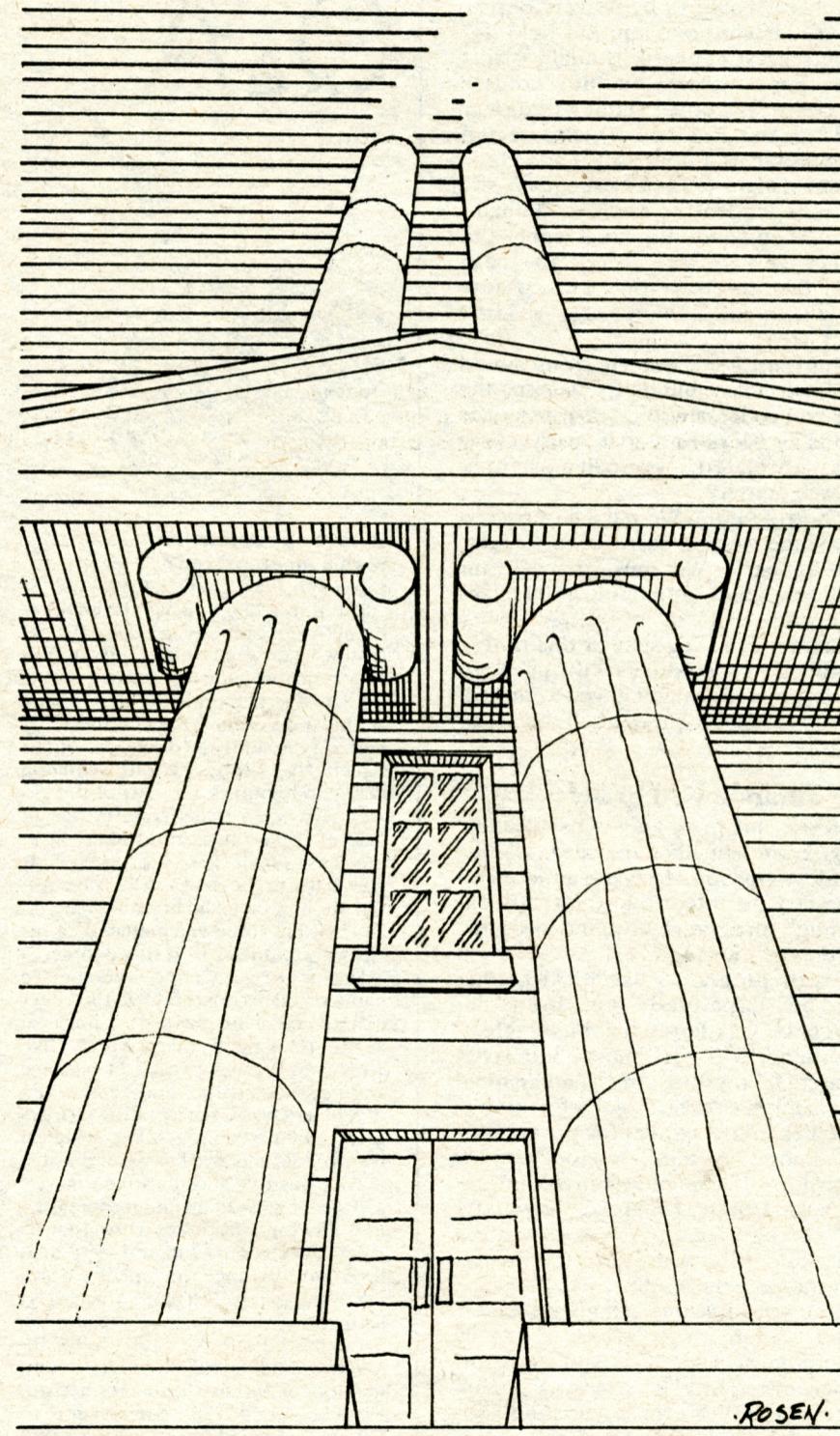
Concordia is taking these dangers into consideration and pressing ahead. Its top research officials and administrators acknowledge potential abuses but say they are not likely to happen here.

They feel the university will steer its own way. They are confident that as universities and industry work together more and more, safeguards and rules will evolve.

Scope of the relationship

Concordia's research income this year will total about \$7 million, 90 percent of which comes from government (71 federal, 19 provincial), and the remaining 10 percent from industry and other sources. It will fund basic research, advancing knowledge for its own sake, and contract or mission research, solving particular problems.

Much of the federal money will come from the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC). A leading government matchmaker, NSERC awards special grants for Project Research Applicable in Industry (PRAI). Concordia's Mechanical Engineering department has four PRAI



grants this year, the greatest number for a single faculty in the country.

The Engineering faculty as a whole accounts for almost half the \$7 million research income. Chemistry, Biology and Psychology also have considerable income. The Centre for Building Studies covers half its \$700,000 budget

through contract research.

Concordia also houses several institutes working with government and industry. The new Transportation Management Center is approaching many Montreal-based corporations — Air Canada, CP Rail, CN and other companies — for research grants, and con-

tracts as well as curricular input.

The Institute for Applied Economic Research and the Science Industrial Research Unit perform contract work as well. And Concordia has just joined the city's other universities in founding the Centre Recherche Informatique de Montréal, which will conduct computer research.

Concordia may not be in the league of Stanford, M.I.T. or McGill's medical school, but its client list is growing and includes Hydro Quebec, Canada Post, Bombardier, Northern Telecom and Pratt & Whitney.

The pros and the cons

The benefits of these liaisons are considerable. It means money, always in short supply. Concordia's traditional deficit attests to that. And the university should not look the gift horse in the mouth, according to research officer Audrey Williams. "There's not a university around that doesn't get money from industry," she said. "Look at the capital campaign, trying to raise money. Where will it come from if not from industry? Little donations from you and me won't put up a building."

It means equipment. Many corporations are only too happy to donate technology to school labs. If the students get used to one type of computer, for instance, they may be a customer when they're in a position to buy. R.M. (Bob) Roy, Dean of Division III, said contracts have provided experience for his students and "a nice array of equipment."

He also said that one of the best part-time lecturers his division ever had was a chemist from Ayerst Laboratories, whose impending move from Montreal has the Chemistry Department dismayed.

Also cited frequently were intangible benefits like ways for the university to better serve the community whose tax dollars support it. "We must show our activities are relevant to the needs of community and industry," said Paul Fazio, director of Building Studies. "We need R&D to compete on world markets. Where else can we carry it out but in universities?"

Engineering Dean M.N.S. Swamy said: "A faculty such as ours cannot function in a vacuum. It must be industry-compatible if it is to play an active role in the country's development."

So the university stands to gain money, equipment and experience for both faculty and students, and the satisfaction of community service.

What can it lose?

Its sense of direction. If a university gets too involved with contract

Continued ►

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research, what happens to areas without commercial potential?

"If there is no basic research in universities," asked Bob Roy, "where will it be but in a few government labs?"

John Daniel, Vice Rector Academic responsible for research, said a line must be drawn between true research which authentically belongs in a university, and product testing and development.

"We need safeguards against funding product development with public money. Otherwise, universities supplant the function of the banks. Instead of taking loans, researchers use public funds to generate personal income."

When one Concordia department did too much product testing, it was told gently but firmly to "back off," Daniel said.

The issue came to light recently when McGill's Microbiology chairman Irving DeVoe and Associate Professor Bruce Holbein were sued by a research assistant — who worked for their own company — claiming he is being cheated of credit for developing a nuclear-waste disposal process.

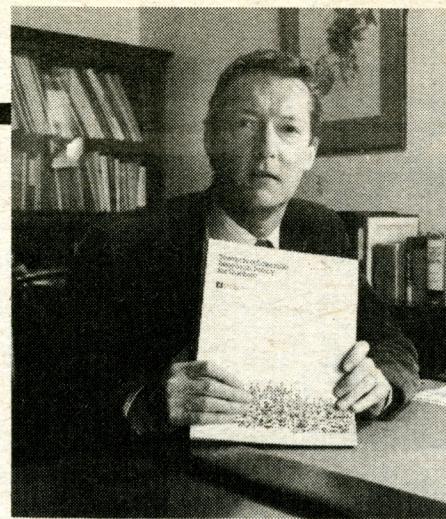
McGill is now investigating DeVoe's use of funds and facilities in setting up his own private company. He was also operating on NSERC grants.

Concordia officials expressed concern about abuse of facilities like lab space and computer time if contract research gets out of hand. A professor's teaching time and energy may also be compromised if he is swamped by research-related issues like royalties, patents, publication rights and marketing.

In many cases, publication rights are given over to the industrial partner so that their competition can't read about the discovery until it's ready for the market.

Cooper Langford, Chemistry Department chairman, said that one condition of his receiving a PRAI grant was that he deliver any results directly to Technitrol. "I don't see it being a big deal, but it does reflect the government's way of thinking."

T.S. Sankar of Mechanical Engineering has made it known that he prefers his faculty members to work on publishable material that advances knowledge in his field. The new, still to be settled, collective agreement may settle some questions. It allows faculty members to work one day a week on contract projects which are approved by the department chairman, divisional dean and John Daniel.

Bob Roy**John Daniel**

Daniel said Concordia relies on researchers' honour, since facility use can't be constantly policed. "I think most people in universities are honest and share certain values," he said. "If they were really out to make their fortunes they wouldn't be university professors. They'd be in another field."

The biggest concern, though, is that corporate interests could control universities. John Daniel, Audrey Williams, Bob Roy and others agreed it was possible, but none saw it as a clear, present danger. "Faculty members are too independent," Audrey Williams said. "They have individual rights and choices and they're going to make them. Any company that tries to control all research won't get to first base."

John Daniel said corporations would not keep universities from pursuing basic research. "People who study the genesis of ideas find that many come from unrelated, curiosity-oriented research activity."

Bob Roy said: "We have to proceed with some caution in relation to links with industry. We must protect our autonomy and not find ourselves compromised."

"But we can't legislate at this time," he added. "Decisions will have to evolve. Guidelines will have to emerge. It's too early to predict all the situations."

The alliance will grow

However the pros and cons balance, the government likes the idea. NSERC President Gordon MacNabb announced in January his intention of "greatly expanding" programs bringing industry and universities together.

Awards programs, like PRAI grants, will be expanded; an Industry-University Task Force will be established; there will be more industrial research fellowships and scholarships; more summer research jobs for undergraduates; more awards for post graduates; more training sessions; more workshops. "The government of the day," said Cooper Langford, "given the state of the economy, is passionately committed to getting industry in bed with the universities."

Large corporations are just as eager. Xerox, noting the West's loss of technological leadership and "erosion of our hegemony in science," wants long range support for universities providing they "give up some neutrality [and] risk delay in publications."

Xerox suggests collaborative research, joint labs, fellowships and scholarships. "Hazards to academic freedom and problems of subversion of the university mission are manageable," it concluded.

Other universities are becoming more aggressive in attracting research income. Queens has a full-time staff "beating the bushes all the time," according to Bob Roy. They generate

some \$20 million a year. M.I.T. has established a brokerage center for 23 corporations which donate \$25,000 a year each for research. The Universities of Houston and Minnesota have similar centers.

And Dalhousie recently announced that its fibre-optics lab would become the "R&D arm" of a local company in developing underwater communications systems. A physics professor there pointed out the opportunities for work experience and equipment the deal could mean.

Concordia will have to decide how deep it wants to go. If it is serious about attracting more research income, efforts must be less scattered. "Until relatively recently, the most efficient way to get support was for the in-

dividual researcher to go off to grant bodies and companies," John Daniel said. "Now there are expectations for universities to have ambassadors to both the public and private sectors."

Daniel is senior administrator in charge of research, yet he can devote just one day a week to it. His workload includes administering the faculties of Engineering, Commerce and Fine Arts, as well as labour relations.

Late in January, Charles Giguère, associate dean of Engineering and Computer Science, recommended to his faculty council that a Vice-Rector, Research be established.

Daniel agrees that a full-time administrator is needed, though he would prefer it be at the level of associate vice rector.

There are other means of attracting research. Many university people are on government committees. Paul Fazio, for example, serves on several councils dealing with construction issues. And by the same token, many industry figures serve on the Board of Governors of Concordia.

These scattered relations should be formalized, according to York policy professor James Gillies. Industry leaders know what they need and university presidents know where to find it, Gillies told a Concordia audience last May. He strongly recommended establishing a formal body to focus the issues more intensely.

Concordia can take other measures. Audrey Williams suggests relieving some of the outstanding researchers of some of their teaching and administrative workloads. Seminars and "bush-beating" might also prove useful. Administration plans, researchers' aspirations and further pros and cons will likely be heard this spring when the debate on establishing a research Vice-rectorship moves to the Senate.

Q & A**What happens when we're mesmerized?**

Campbell Perry, Psychology:

We don't know what the brain is doing — not a bloody thing. To the extent we know anything, which isn't very much, it seems to depend on the skills of the person being hypnotized — his power of concentration, or perhaps his ability to dissociate things selectively. Using the old swinging watch in hypnosis was part of the old Mesmeric view that hypnosis was all part of some physical — physical in the sense of physics — process. This goes back to the days when Franz Anton Mesmer believed he could harness an invisible force accumulated in his body and transfer it to sick people.

Mesmer was a Viennese doctor. He had written his doctorate on the effect of movement of planets on physical health. He believed that the body, like a magnet, was composed of positive and negative charges and he believed that illness was a matter of the charges getting all mixed up — all very logical if you could accept a few assumptions: if your positive and negative ions are getting all messed up and if there is an invisible force in the universe that he could accumulate and transfer, then he could rearrange the imbalance and make people well again. Amazingly, he made some people well again.

Actually, 1984 marks the 200th anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's commission of inquiry into Mesmerism. Franklin, then U.S. ambassador to France, showed conclusively that animal magnetism didn't exist, and if it didn't exist, it couldn't cure people of course. I've been looking into this with another colleague who recently uncovered a letter by Franklin on the subject. Franklin said in his letter that the problem with sick people is that they keep going to doctors who fill them up with crap, and if they believe that waving magnets in front of them will make them better, then at least they'd stop going to doctors — and get better that way. But he didn't want to say this publicly in his report on Mesmer because he didn't want to give licence to quackery of which there was just as much then as there is now.

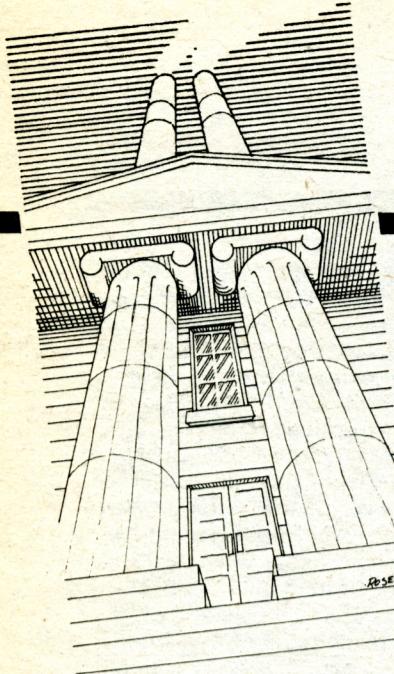
Universindustry 2**To see where the opportunities are**

By David Allnutt

THE WORLD IS redefining terms like "developed" and "undeveloped" as countries jockey for position in the new economic pecking order. With the information revolution in full swing, honest assessors of Canada's situation would have difficulty putting us in the "developed" category. If Canada were in that category, the world would be buying our cars, ships, furniture, clothes, computers, milking machines and harvesters — and so, for that matter, would Canadians.

The truth is that, compared with Japan and its Asian neighbors, the United States and many European countries, Canada's industrial development lags distantly behind. Computer and robotics technology have given our competitors a commanding lead.

Today, as underscored by the Canada Tomorrow conference hosted by the federal government early last month, the fear of the technological god is in all of us. If high technology does not take away our own jobs, it takes away our neighbor's and the implications of



steadily rising unemployment are genuinely frightening. In a way, we are in a double bind: if we do not encourage technological advances (and, one supposes, further job loss in some areas initially), we allow our more developed competitors to take an even more commanding lead.

Canadians have to gamble that the initiatives will lead to success and a net improvement in job figures. That is as much as we can hope for. At that, Canada's hopes are pinned on some tenuous assumptions about our starting base. As a resource exporting country, we have been sheltered from the pressures most other countries have faced. Our position today is comparable to post-war Britain in a sense: Britain's industrial infrastructure, unlike Japan's and continental Europe's, survived the war, but by the mid-1950's, looked like the most rickety arrangement in the industrialized world. Suddenly, it looked Victorian compared with the new industrial plants of Europe and Japan.

Using minds, not resources

In the short run, Canada traded off resources instead of concentrating on an indigenous industrial base. Now, we don't know where we really stand without our resource-based security blanket. We have been depleting our mineral and forest resources, and it would be instructive to imagine that we have reached the stage where we are now scrambling around to see what else we can sell off: top soil remains, but after that, just rock. Well, in a figurative sense, we have started to sell off our top soil, and that should be a signal to us that we have to start being inventive. We have to start making, instead of taking — if we are to have an economic future that mirrors nature's original investment in us.

Of all our resources, time, as National Research Council President Larkin Kerwin has observed, is what we have the least. If Canada is to catch up with the "developed" countries, we have to harness our energies in a concerted recovery program now. What we have in the end are our minds, and a kind of gut inventiveness that comes with living on the frozen end of the planet. What we have to do is regroup and redeploy our talents in new ways.

This could mean an economic version of Paul Hellyer's armed forces unification program, as we see in post-war Japan, where government, educational and industrial forces combine to achieve specific economic objectives. But given competing federal and provincial jurisdictions, this prospect seems as unlikely as it probably is unwelcome.

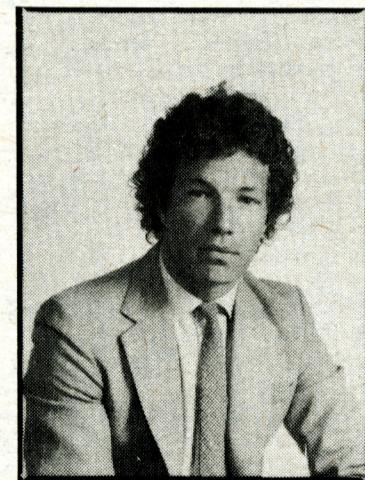
It still means twinning educational and business/industrial forces in some way, though. To believe Canada can compete otherwise is to dream in technicolour.

We have to put our heads together, universities and industry, if we are to be competitive. In doing so, we face many problems: a sometimes crippling regionalism, a thin industrial research and development base (about the thinnest in the industrial world) and a lethargy that comes with a resource-rich territory.

The list could fill many books. As could a list of the challenges specific to forging a university-industry alliance. In fact, determining just how long such a list might be is the subject of a study recently commissioned by the Corporate-Higher Education Forum. The Forum, made up of some 50 senior executives from the country's leading private and public corporations and Canadian university presidents (roughly 25 of each), has asked former C.D. Howe Research Institute policy chief Judith Maxwell to help conduct an inventory and analysis of joint activities carried out by universities and business/industry in Canada.

Taking an inventory

The study will not only list activities but sketch the nature of various relationships and contractual arrangements, and provide, really for the first time, a nation-wide picture of current and potential output of this scattered but strengthening alliance. The study will also focus on American and European experiences, pinpointing what Canadians might find useful in developing



David Allnutt

their own strategy. Is the trend towards building American-style industrial research parks an option for Canada? Is the policy of Harvard University on proprietary rights for patents something our universities might adopt? How do other countries safeguard the traditional humanities universities value in the face of new orientations and pressures?

The Forum, the first of its kind in the history of this country, is a permanent body based in Montreal. Founded under the aegis of Concordia University at an inaugural meeting last May, the purpose of the Forum is to promote a more vigorous dialogue between "the two solitudes", as they have been called, of business/industry and academe. The bylaws of the organization state the purpose quite succinctly. The "mission" of the Forum is "the bringing together of the country's leading entrepreneurial forces and its primary intellectual resources to identify and address some of each constituency's major problems and opportunities and, in the process, meet some of the country's most pressing challenges."

This they can do while at the same

time maintaining their historic and traditional functions, although the undertaking is not without its disadvantages or problems, of course. Skeptics look upon a grand alliance of industrial and university forces as a vehicle that surrenders university aims to industrial interests; universities cease to be disseminators of information, but, in fact, become the reverse: they jealously guard against disclosure to prevent an industrial competitor getting hold of vital information. And then there is the more fundamental question of whether or not a university should engage in "mission oriented" research at the expense of "pure research". There are countless other issues that must be faced before fears, real or imagined, can be assuaged, and the process of harnessing talent continued and expanded. Who gets to hold patents and collect royalties, for instance? How are the humanities to be safeguarded in the face of such utilitarian pressure? What benefits for the whole derive from large infusions of research money directed at research groups who then work full time for another organization?

Problems can be overcome

Many of these problems, however, appear to be surmountable, based on past and present experience and when one considers the high levels of good will that exist between the corporate and university communities generally.

The Forum can provide the leadership in this country on a multitude of issues, many of which are related directly or indirectly to Canada's competitiveness in the world market place, and some of which go beyond such "bottom line" concerns. These additional areas of concern range from manpower retraining, the state of engineering education and international business training to such broader questions of national and societal interest as Canada's North, governance, economic development and international affairs. While much of the responsibility for the formulation and adoption of policies and programs in these areas lies ultimately with government, particularly at the federal level, the thinking and the debating on these issues is not going to be done by politicians whose time horizon is the next election.

Canadian universities have their own umbrella organization, the Association of Universities & Colleges of Canada, which allows them as members of a "trade" association to caucus and lobby governments on those issues which directly concern them, such as federal transfer payments to the provinces to finance higher education. For their part, business and industry, through their associations, be it the Chamber of Commerce, the Business Council on National Issues or others, can maintain important channels of communication with a gamut of other groups, including labor and government. The unique arrangement that the Forum provides allows both these groups to transcend their narrow self-interests and to address jointly many of the pressing issues of our time.

David Allnutt, director of public relations at Concordia, is a founding co-chairman of the Corporate-Higher Education Forum whose membership is drawn from university and business leadership.

Universindustry 3

Catching the boat is priority no. 1

TO HEAR IT FROM Dean M.N.S. Swamy, engineers prefer the industrial park to life in the ivory tower. His faculty's roster of industrial contracts involves nearly a score of projects and it's only right and proper that it keeps growing, he says. The lion's share of research projects are still devoted to government-sponsored work, but of the \$3.3 million in faculty-held project funds, close to a third derives from industry. The trendline for university-industry interaction is going up, says Swamy. "And I'm definitely happy about that."

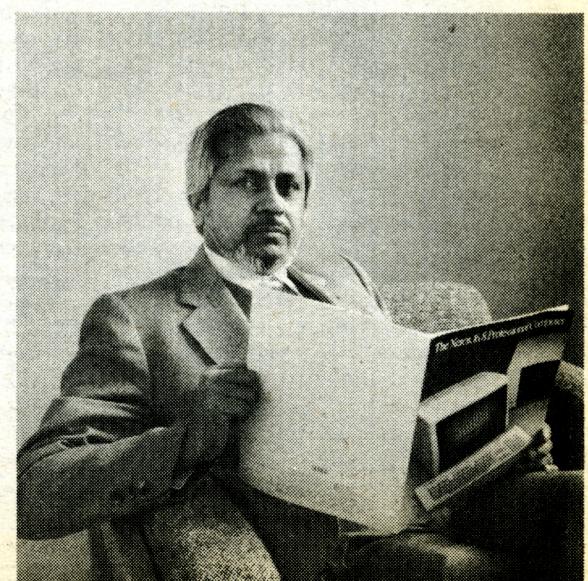
A recession-struck economy, combined with rapid high technology advances, have helped speed the bonding process. Certainly that was the case in the U.S. where fewer research and development dollars had to be spent in more imaginative ways. Instead of continuing to rely solely on their own R&D strength, companies turned to university sources increasingly to take on some of the load. As a result, industrial research parks have sprouted around some U.S. campuses. The trend, in more modest form, is developing here.

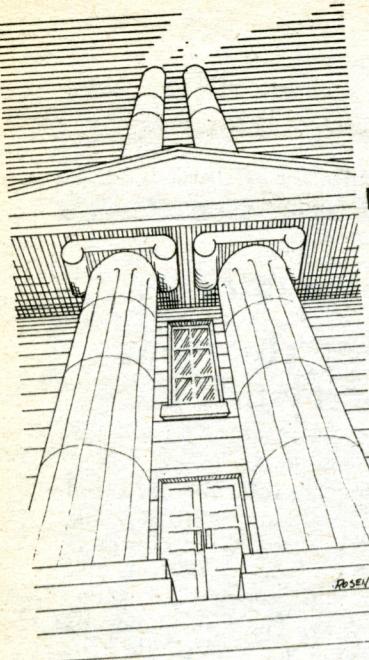
"To industry, a prime concern is whether or not work on a contracted project can be completed satisfactorily and on time," Swamy says. He credits the National Science and Engineering Research Council with helping to foster a new kinship between universities and industry through joint grant projects and university-industry fellowships which encourage professionals from both sides to get to know each other better. As a result, academics are no longer seen as apparitions from Mars: industry looks on them as enthusiastic, highly trained problem solvers, just as industry see themselves.

Concordia is a better place for it, Swamy says. "There has always been the question of whether research will get in the way of teaching. But there are many universities — MIT, Stanford and Cal Tech, for example — whose reputations were built on research. You can always find good researchers who are lousy teachers, but in the main there's a good correlation between good research and good teaching — because there's an enthusiasm when a professor can teach a student what he cannot yet

Continued ▶

M.N.S. Swamy





►Continued

learn from books." The dean also points to the benefits of "hands-on" experience when students deal with issues and problems springing from contractual research projects — which would not be available, of course, if the university didn't try to bring them in.

"I can see a very bright future for this faculty," Swamy says. "But we need a lot more space and equipment." Half the research money Concordia is awarded each year is won by engineers, but that's hardly a reason to stop there. "We could do much better if we were given adequate space and equipment." But the statement comes with a warning: "We'll miss the boat if we don't take advantage of the opportunities available to us." A willing, or unwilling, partnership though it may be in the eyes of university people, Swamy sees the university-industry alliance as an absolutely necessary one. He is willing to concede that, like any marriage contract, provisions protecting the interests of both parties should be written up, and soon. —Martin Stone

Linking arms with aviation industry

THERE'S NOT ANOTHER one like it, Jaro Svoboda says of the flight simulator he and his associates are developing for CAE Electronics Ltd., one of Concordia's growing number of industrial clients.

Housed in a salvaged Beech Dutchess flight cabin, the simulator will soon help aspiring birdmen master the art of light twin-engine pilotage. Svoboda and his team started very nearly from scratch redesigning the scores of controls and instruments needed to simulate flying conditions and situations. Not only did the physical characteristics of flight, and the specific responses of a Dutchess aircraft to various situations, have to be synthesized, but the computer software — allowing the instructor to punch in the many variables encountered in flight — had to be created from scratch, too.

To achieve all this, the design team gutted the Beech's instrument panel and control apparatus, and then devised and built electronic components that could be operated by a standard micro computer. The altimeter, for example, retains its familiar face and pointers, but no longer responds to atmospheric pressure as it normally would to determine altitude. Instead tiny microchips, fitted into the instrument's casing, respond to commands from the cockpit

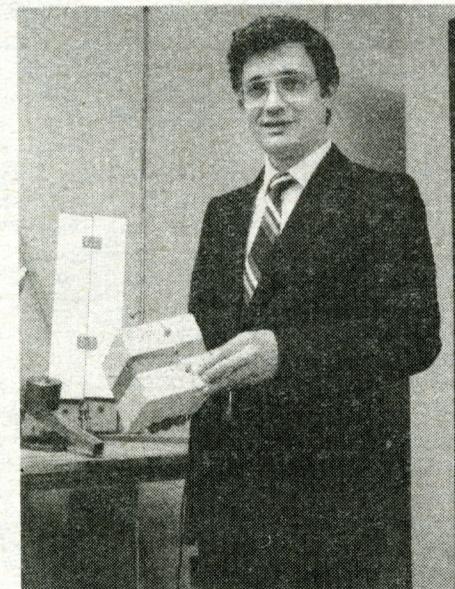
and/or the instructor's terminal outside the simulator.

Similarly, the engine and control surfaces register their positions electronically to simulate actual operation both inside the cabin and on the instructor's screen. The simulator project is now two years old, and Svoboda reckons it will take at least that much more time to complete it. More than \$200,000 of National Science and Engineering Research Council, and CAE, money has gone into the project so far. —Martin Stone

Linking arms with building industry

CONCORDIA LINKED ARMS with the construction industry when it created the Centre for Building Studies (CBS) back in 1972. The plan was to provide facilities and expertise to develop and evaluate products and techniques for an industry that accounts for nearly 15 percent of Canada's GNP, generated by the industry's 100,000 companies and 700,000-strong workforce.

Industrial clients, ranging from architectural firms to building product manufacturers, often find it makes more sense to go to CBS for research and development or product evaluation than to spend more money trying to do the work themselves in-house. One result of this interaction was the creation of the Building Engineering Technical Transfer (BETT) program which the centre will begin marketing



Paul Fazio

to prospective industrial clients soon.

In short, it amounts to a scientific energy conservation counselling program for business. With BETT retailers, for instance, will be able to see how heating, lighting and enclosures can be improved to give maximum return on every energy dollar. BETT took over two years to develop, and CBS director Paul Fazio attributes its development to the diverse links his centre has established with industry.

That relationship will keep growing if Fazio has his way. The centre now has a full-time industrial liaison officer to help keep the centre in frequent contact with Canada's 30 billion dollar construction industry. —Martin Stone

What happens to research results?

By Paul Serralheiro

WHAT HAPPENS when research projects are completed? Does research actually change government policy or, like the discovery of insulin, change our lives? Or does it merely break ground for further research?

Professor William Sims, director of Concordia's Institute for Applied Economic Research, said it obviously depends on who it's carried out for. Research done for government, especially the federal Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) and Quebec's Programme de formation de chercheurs et d'action concertée (FCAC), is for purely economic ends. "The Quebec government granting agencies are basically designed to further academic research," Sims explained. "The FCAC project, in fact, is designed to train research assistants. Its essence is to allow graduate students to work on projects and become trained in doing research.

"The publication of results can have an impact," Sims said.

"The kind of project done for the Department of Communications and things along those lines could have an effect on policy. But in essence we do fairly pure economic-type research and there are very often political dimensions to any kind of government decision in our areas, so that always tends to get into the middle and counterbalance any kind of economic conclusions that are reached."

"If you're doing research for a private corporation, they want to know a particular thing and that may affect their policy very quickly."

"Working for government, on the other hand, any findings would probably take a while to work their way through the political system before they became a law or affected any decisions that were going to be made."

Economics professor Morty Stelcner, a veteran researcher in his field, believes it isn't the intent of research to change things, but to compile data and offer a picture of a designated area.

Disinterested discovery

"When we're doing research I don't think our intent is really to change policy, but to do the best we can without any particular axe to grind," he explained. Academic research does, however, offer unbiased information on an area that may indirectly influence decisions in government, though that influence cannot be gauged.

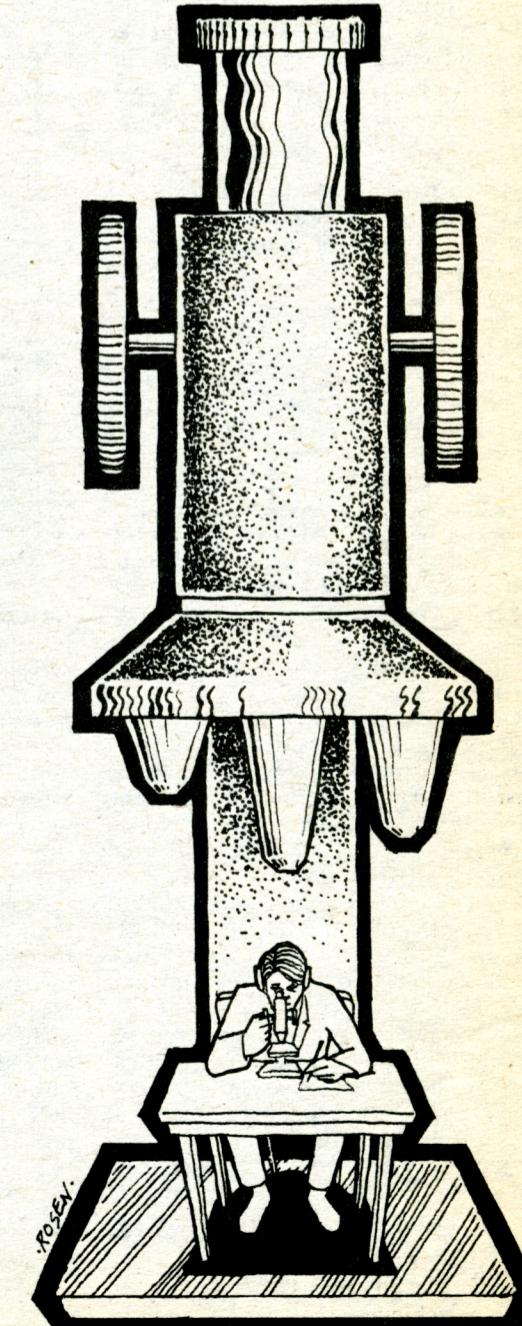
Along with Daniel Shapiro, Stelcner recently did a study of ethnic/sex earnings differentials in Quebec, sponsored by the HRC. Results of the study were published in different forms in several journals.

The study looked at the labour force following the passage of Law 101. It found that "knowledge of English was more highly rewarded in Quebec than was knowledge of French in the case of males," and that "for females... the penalty associated with the inability to speak English was less than that for males," basically because the knowledge of English was only really important in high income positions, few of which were occupied by females.

The results of the study were sent to the Quebec government at its request. Whether the research influenced the decisions that led to amendments of Law 101 is uncertain.

Certain projects like the one Stelcner is currently involved with — an analysis of part-time work behaviour — may have more immediately measurable effects on policy since there is a Royal Commission inquiry underway into the subject. Stelcner believes, however, that most research does not have an immediate impact on policy. "One of the purposes of the university is teaching, and the other is independent research which will not be influenced by a desire by policymakers to achieve some objective. Whatever comes out, comes out."

The education area has been an active field. Mona Farrell of the Concordia Department of Education has just completed a first phase of research, sponsored by the FCAC, which has lasted seven years. Her project involves studying "differentiating factors" between high and low achievement among low income children. Her subjects were students at two elementary schools in the Montreal area — one made up of homogeneous English

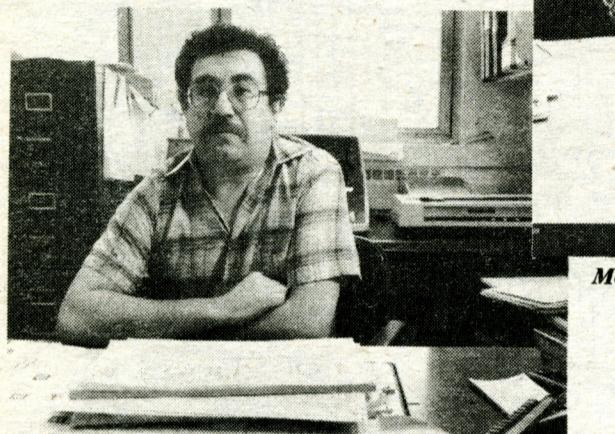




Williams Sims



Mona Farrell



Morty Stelcner

children, the other of multi-ethnic minority groups.

Alerting the unalerted

Farrell believes that previous research in this area heightens awareness. "(American researcher) Coleman's equal opportunities study was one major one which looked at about 800,000 children and attempted to show that differences in schools were associated with differences in achievement. It certainly has heightened consciousness."

Farrell moved from the U.S. to Britain with this example: "Bernstein . . . claimed there were two different codes of language used by the different social groups. And there were other theorists who argued that sub-standard English was as complex a language as standard English — it had its own syntax and its own vocabulary and so on, and that the child was operating by a different set of language rules compared to standard English. There were all these arguments which finally grew out of the study of the disadvantaged child."

Having been sponsored by the FCAC, Farrell's research has involved graduate students who have used the data from the project to advance thesis arguments as well as publish articles in journals.

The seven-year project involved testing children on how they viewed their parents, how they perceived themselves in school, and how they perceived their teachers in the classroom, as well as standard testing of academic achievement.

The approach was both longitudinal and cross-sectional, as Farrell explains: "We had a longitudinal sample which included all the kindergarten children in both schools in 1976 and they were administered every test right through to grade 6, and the other aspect was a cross-sectional approach where we picked up 15 high- and 15 low-achievers each year at each grade level

in each school as we were going along."

So much data accumulated through the project that, Farrell says, the findings are only beginning to trickle out. The purpose of the project was to see why some of the children succeeded and others didn't. A simple answer, however, did not turn up. She found trends that applied equally to both groups. "The lowest area of academic achievement was in the area of auditory functioning, particularly auditory comprehension. Listening comprehension was systematically the lowest area functioning across the seven years. The vocabulary areas were also poor. A stronger area was mathematics," Farrell said.

Some theorists on education, like the American Jonathan Kozol writing from the radical position of the late 1960s and early '70s, are sceptical about the value of social research. "It is a great deal easier," Kozol wrote in 1972, "to obtain one hundred thousand dollars to do a research study on *The Feasibility of the Establishment of a Community-Oriented Free School in the Inner Core* than it is to get the same amount of money and to use it to operate a school that you have already set up."

Farrell agrees there are problems with the system: "I feel very strongly that our ratios are really all wrong. In kindergarten and grade one our ratios should be 10-15 students to one teacher, and at the University level they should be 100 to one if that's what it takes to get the money to put down there." But she doesn't discount the value of research. "It is useful," she explains, "in terms of how we can increase and how we can improve instruction and achievement: learning; in other words. You can improve your instruction, but if the kids don't learn, what have you proved. So you cannot look at teaching without looking at learning."

Collecting I

Start with 500,000 and whittle it down

By Joel McCormick

BI B L I O G R A P H Y, I'd type at the top of the last page of my term paper, "Belgium — Pathway of Warriors". This was the last hurdle to go through before I'd be free of the wretched topic. Weeks before, filled with purpose, I found myself rummaging through library index cards: Belgium, Leopold, Napoleon, Wilhelm, Hitler, each reference steering me to more information on how Belgium got creamed by every army around. No one had anything against the Belgians, the books I took out said. It was just that Belgium was flat and easy to tramp through for one army doing business with another; the French with the Prussians, the Germans with the French, the French with the Russians and so on.

But did I need 25 perspectives on Belgium's role as the bloodstained pancake of Europe? Of course I didn't. Five books, or a few paragraphs from five

books, would do the job. The only problem would be the bibliography; with only five titles it looks a bit thin. Better, I thought, to add a few more, say 10 more, and make my paper worthy of the British Museum. So back I'd go to the library, taking books out long enough to grab something for a footnote before turning them in. (The 14 carat fakes, having shamelessly carved their papers from passages of *Britannica*, would crib their bibliographies from the encyclopaedia's suggested reading list.) Now, with my bibliography fattened and my footnotes repositioned, the paper was ready for final typing, a job bartered to someone else in exchange for another chore. I was free.

Of course, the idea that bibliography contains freedom is hardly a view shared by Loren Singer, a bibliographer with a terrifically keen sense of what a bibliography can be. She sees it as something that opens up new possibilities, bringing scattered sources of information together with remnants of material lost in time, and moving scholarship ahead.

The non print and art librarian is now in year two of a mammoth bibliography project called *Art and Architecture in Canada: A Bibliography*. Singer and her co-investigator, Mary Williamson of York University received a \$150,000 Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) two-year grant to produce a bilingual annotated reference guide that spans 300 years of Canadian art and architectural history. The compendium, originally limited to 6000 items, will contain 8500 items, and at that, contributors feel hemmed in.

Early organizing

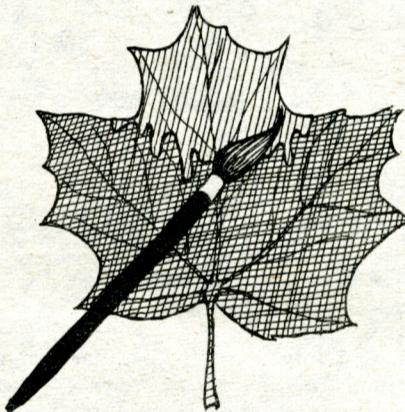
The work presents huge challenges in organizing and training manpower, conceiving a method of operations that has to take into account vast distances, developing a zillion contacts with experts and data bases, fund-raising to keep a bibliography project moving along, and just pulling the whole thing off.

The difficulty of coming to grips with such a mass of material is illustrated by problems that developed in the Indian arts section, one of nine categories. It is, writes Singer in her progress report, "the most difficult to modify and organize". Besides having to confront masses and masses of material — with limited space and resources — much of the Canadian Indian art material was inseparable from American Indian material.

The arts community had been talking about the need for more complete guides to Canada's artistic and architectural past for years. By the '60s, rumblings became more widespread; by the '70s, calls were being sounded by organizations like the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, and the National Library of Canada. With the advent of a new decade came renewed calls — from the Federal Cultural Review Committee, and from the Art Libraries Society of North America. If teaching and research was to advance, the process depended heavily on a book that showed us what books (and other information materials) we had.

It was Williamson's idea to go after a SSHRC "study tools" grant, and to go after Singer. "The reason she contacted me (as Concordia's art librarian) is that Concordia has such a strong depart-

Q & A



Why do leaves change colour?

Vince deLuca, graduate student in plant biochemistry:

Chlorophyll (which accounts for the green colour) is a complex molecule made of carbons. Plants get carbon from the air by fixing the carbon dioxide and making long chain sugars which are then incorporated into pigments. There are pigments and proteins in the plant that account for the fixation of carbon dioxide. When fall comes, the temperature drops and you get this so-called signal when the leaf secretes a hormone, triggering a set of enzyme reactions. It's then time to retrieve all these things before the leaf falls.

In the meantime there's a series of biochemical reactions going on in the stem which creates an abscission layer. The cells in this layer become so thin that a gust of wind will be enough to pull the leaf off. But by this time the nutrients have been retrieved from the leaf through the stem, and down into the root system.

The reason you get maple sugar, for example, in the spring, is that by then all the nutrients stored in the tree's root system are starting to go back up the tree to begin the new synthesis of all the things that make up the new leaf. These sugars then start a new synthesis. The new buds will form leaves and begin to make chlorophyll and all the proteins in the new season when the leaves begin to fix carbon dioxide in the air.

Continued page 8

What we must do to harness IP industry

By Joel McCormick

ALARMED AT CANADA'S steadily weakening hold on the computer industry — viewed as central to Canada's economic well-being — Concordia researchers K.C. Dhawan and Lawrence Kryzanowski set out to find just how bad the situation is and what might be done about it.

In a nutshell, Canada is being swamped by a technology it hardly has a hand in developing. Letting the situation deteriorate in the face of increasing computerization will mean, their recently released 185-page report suggests, surrendering even more control of our economic future to others.

Just a few years ago, Canada's annual trade deficit for computer products was counted in the tens of millions of dollars. Today the country's deficit with the United States alone is over two billion dollars. "That's on an annual basis," Kryzanowski, a finance professor in the Faculty of Commerce & Administration, says. "And it's getting worse."

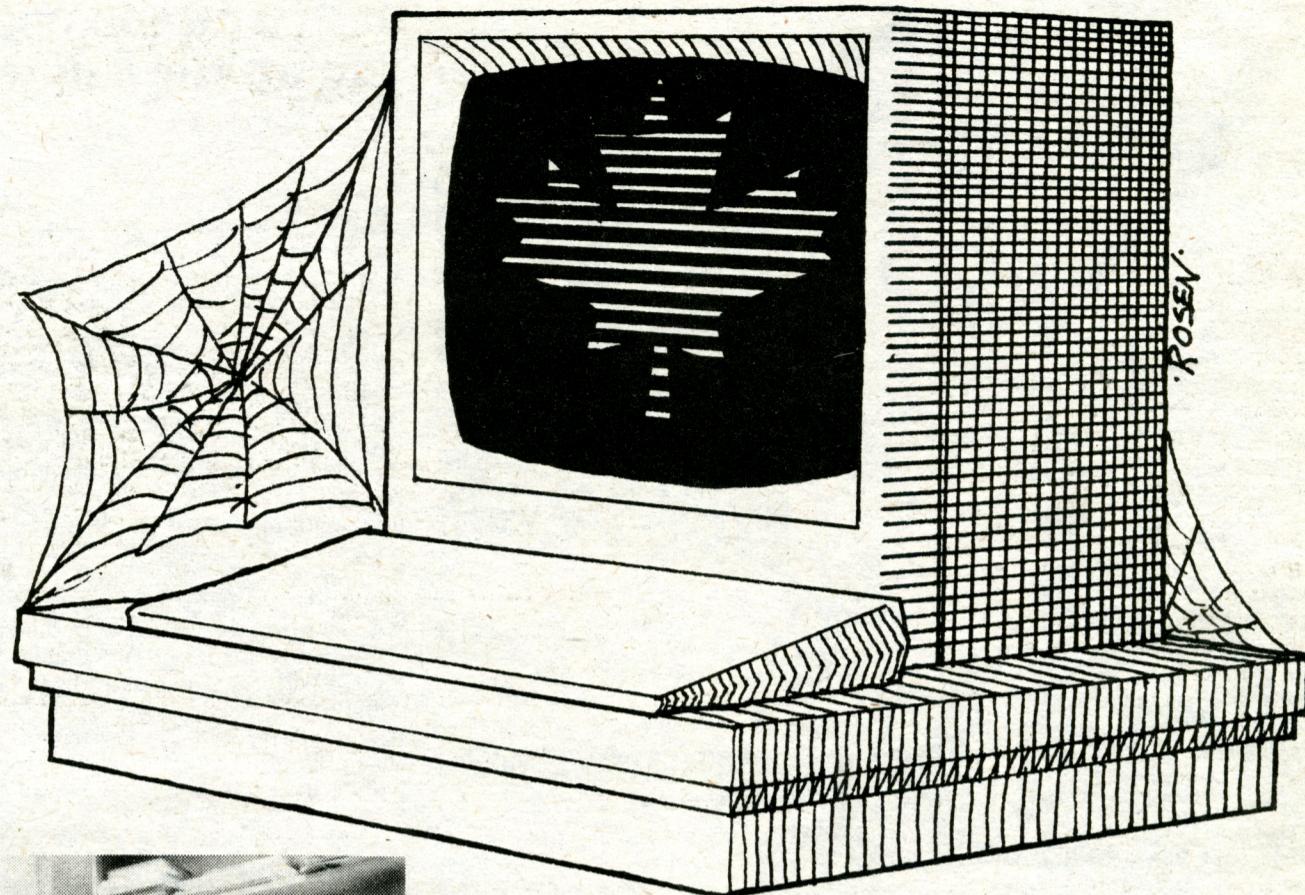
The main recommendation of the study suggests establishing a joint government-industry board to help companies — both domestic and foreign-owned subsidiaries — develop export markets based on a much expanded research and production base here in Canada. A summary of their recommendations appears in the accompanying box.

The difference between the Concordia study, called *High Technology Plant Location Decisions*, and other studies carried out by various federal and provincial crown agencies is that it is the first, the authors claim, that surveys the multi-nationals themselves on how they view problems and opportunities in Canada's computer industry. Foreign-owned multi-nationals make up the lion's share of the industry in Canada — IBM accounts for more than half alone — but rather than discourage their activity here, Dhawan and Kryzanowski say companies should drastically increase their research and production base if they stay.

Limited activity

At the moment activity is limited largely to assembly of imported components, marketing and warehousing. "When it comes to actual marketing and research and development (R&D), activity is minimal," says Dhawan, a member of the Faculty of Commerce & Administration's marketing department. Both he and Kryzanowski say the logical way to correct the worsening trade balance is to encourage multinationals to build products here with Canadian-sourced materials, so that eventually we become net exporters of computer products instead of mere consumers. "The current situation doesn't provide much in the way of exciting job opportunities," Kryzanowski points out. "And it doesn't help Canadian-based R&D in our own industry, making us even more dependent on other economies."

Adds Dhawan: "The goal is to get the U.S. multi-nationals here to secure world product mandates (WPMs)." A WPM, in this case, is the go-ahead for a



Lawrence Kryzanowski

Canadian subsidiary to manufacture a product for the world market. The term, the study reveals, gets mixed interpretations. One executive offered the view that a subsidiary that manufactures enough of a product to satisfy Canadian needs in effect fulfills a world product mandate — hardly the meaning Kryzanowski and Dhawan have in mind.

The mix-up, though, illustrates the difficulties the researchers face in weeding through survey data. It works a hardship on the ego, for example, for a top executive of a Canadian subsidiary to admit that he takes his marching orders from headquarters south of the border. There is always a temptation to claim one has a free hand in running the company, so spotting quirks in responses is a key element in the researcher's job. Kryzanowski offers this example: "An executive might describe how his company made a location decision last year. Then, later in the conversation, you might ask him how he makes a location decision. By then, he may have forgotten his original statement and give you information that is inconsistent with what he said earlier..."

Or the executive might be asked a pointed question like "Where do you do your banking?", Kryzanowski suggests, on the heels of a soliloquy on how he runs his own show: if he admits he doesn't handle that end of things, he's given himself away. "It's our job as expert interviewers and researchers to spot inconsistencies," Dhawan says. "You would hardly expect these ex-

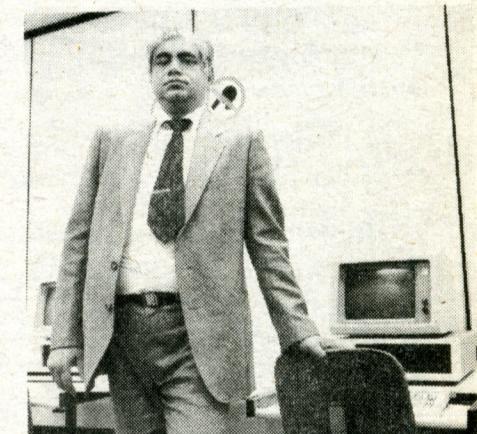
ecutives to say everything is decided in the United States."

Dhawan and Kryzanowski surveyed 12 computer firms operating in Canada. That figure might not seem like much given the several dozen computer companies here — but the 12 account for nearly all of the four-plus billion dollars in sales in Canada.

Government practices

Two subjects that generated heated comment among executives were FIRA — the Foreign Investment Review Agency — and government procurement policy. Comments on FIRA ranged over the spectrum: one executive said the agency wasn't needed; another said he didn't see how a self-respecting country could get into the mess Canada found itself in with foreign control rampant here. The study recommends that FIRA's policies and procedures be reviewed.

Some executives suggested that companies whose applications FIRA refused should have the right to appeal; others wanted the decision process speeded up. One problem with the agency, executives grumbled, was that while it ap-



K.C. Dhawan

proved 95 percent of all applications, the figures — while they made FIRA appear accommodating — didn't take account of the many companies which never bothered to apply to come to Canada because they saw little chance of their applications being approved.

Another bone of contention is the myriad of requirements that must be met in order for companies to sell their products to government. A company should be on the "good corporate citizenship index" which measures a company's performance record. It might measure the amount of domestically sourced materials it uses, the amount of R&D expansion the company has undergone and a host of other things. And that's the nub of it: executives don't know what the components of the measure are and how they are weighed. Complaining that the index didn't take adequate account of the size of his company's payroll, one executive said his company could be a good corporate citizen and lay off several hundred employees at one and the same time.

Company decision-makers also wondered if the index didn't violate GATT provisions on free trade. The General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs seeks to reduce trade barriers and, as a GATT signatory, Canada shouldn't be tripping up potential suppliers with secretive measures of corporate citizenship, they say.

"Where is this stuff going to stop?" Kryzanowski says. "The provinces also

"You would hardly expect these executives to say everything is decided in the United States."



Graeme Decarie

The problem with being useful

WHAT WOULD YOU say," asked the tall Englishman in the audience, "if someone from Senegal asked you of what use your research was to him?" He was one of those languidly superior Englishmen whose simplest glance is a sneer.

I glanced down at the title of my paper, "The Sale of Liquor in Ontario, 1867 to 1894". No help there. Desperately, I tried to think of the last time someone from Senegal had asked me anything. It was no good. It was plain to everyone that I was not only an ignorant colonial, but a heartless colonial to boot. Little did I care about the problems of getting a decent cocktail or even a rum on the rocks in Senegal.

I stammered something about adding to man's general knowledge, and slid down to my seat and thence under the table.

That's the way it is these days. Research has to be useful to somebody. I'll bet Archimedes didn't have that problem. When he put his telephone on Nero's desk, I'll bet Nero didn't say, "What's the point of it, Archie? Who can I call? Even the fire department doesn't have a telephone yet." Alas, from Aristotle to Zoroaster, it is difficult to think of a name whose work made our world, yet who could confidently state exactly what he had done that was useful to Senegal. Their research dealt with ideas; ours, too often, deals with things.

The worst part is that too often it deals with things useful to the people who pay for the research. That is, it deals with selling useful information to the powerful so that they can become more powerful.

Let us pass over the obvious examples of research into nuclear weapons and rocketry. Let us even

pass over research into investment techniques and manipulation through advertising. Let us take the example of the province of Quebec which funds research into cultural groups. An interesting phenomenon of such research so far is that it has found no cultural similarities between groups. Only differences. Moreover, while it has shown that English-speaking people born in Quebec may occupy many cultural sub-groups, French-speaking people are culturally homogeneous. How convenient that research should so accurately reflect a political line!

Similarly, the federal government happily funds research that proves how diverse we are, yet how united withal. In either case, political wishes are substituted for any reality.

There is, unhappily, nothing new about all this. For every Picasso, there have been thousands of artists available to paint noble portraits of avaricious patrons. For every Frank Lloyd Wright who was lucky enough to make money doing what he wanted to do, there have been more thousands designing West Island bungalows for construction companies.

Our modern, large universities exist, providing education on a scale unheard of in history, because governments are willing to pay for them. And governments pay for them not out of any zeal to bring learning to the masses. They pay for universities because universities are useful to them. They pay for universities because universities provide the state with skilled people — preferably uncritical skilled people. And they pay for research because research promises them more power — power to influence voters or to make money or to make war.

University administrators encourage this because they are too worried about getting money and prestige and so much concerned with producing things that they tend to forget the importance of ideas. If the university is still referred to as an ivory tower, the reference must be to skull density.

Still, not to panic or waste energy in indignation. Those with money have always used it to buy power. Those, like academics, who have known the secrets to power have always been willing to sell them. None of this has changed.

Luckily, it has always been that there are a few scholars less concerned than others with prestige or high company who produce ideas regardless of the wishes of masters. Perhaps it would help to forget about the university as an efficient high tech machine. Think of it rather as a primitive steam engine, grinding and clanking away, ponderous in its roar and awe-inspiring in its thrashings, but producing, almost accidentally, a mere half-horsepower. The power might not seem much for the size and noise, but it is the only way to produce it, and the real reason for the machine's existence.

So, too, the university thrashes and roars in its irrelevant production of things. But it also, and almost accidentally, produces ideas, unnoticed in the clamour of congratulation and self-congratulation but rather more important in the long run. That, apparently, is the only way to produce ideas, even if the production of ideas is the real reason for the university's existence.

Anyway, try to think of it that way. Meanwhile, I've got to get to work on a study of liquor marketing possibilities in Senegal.

have their own indexes", he says, painting a picture of companies being pulled this way and that as they try to comply with varying brands of good citizenship. "And you also have the situation where a government tries to attract outside firms (with supply contracts) and ignores companies who are already here being good corporate citizens."

The recently announced Franco-Quebec consortium agreement to supply Quebec's public school system with computers is a case in point, the professors say. "You see the chaos that has been created?" Dhawan asks. Companies already here lost their bid to supply computers when a French firm along with a Pointe Claire company were chosen to do the job. It has since come to light that while the tender contest was formally held in November, an agreement providing for French participation in the computerization of Quebec's classrooms was struck last June.

We've got leverage

Canadians, after the Americans and the British, are the world's largest per capita consumers of computer products. "I haven't seen the data, but I have the feeling we may now be second," Dhawan says. "As computer firms rationalize their production activities (as Texas Instruments, Osborne and other companies fall by the wayside), it's vital that Canada seek more research and production work, says Dhawan who believes Canada's market size is big enough to carry some influence with the multi-nationals.

He says change and obsolescence are so rapid in the industry that we cannot take much comfort in what few world

product mandates computer makers here have. "Companies tell us they are handling WPMs, but there's no breadth to it. They don't know where they are

in the international lifecycle of the product they're making. And the decisions are made by the parent company — Canadians don't participate in the process."

And that is the nub of the problem according to Kryzanowski: "They can't participate in decisions because the R&D is done elsewhere. If eight or nine percent of sales is spent on R&D in the U.S., and only two or three percent here, it doesn't say much for Canadian firms making it in the future."

Surprising perhaps to some, the researchers cite the Irish Republic — hardly everyone's idea of a robustly industrial nation — as a country Canada might fruitfully emulate. "The government there has successfully used tax incentives to attract multi-national subsidiaries that manufacture products (rather than simply assemble imported components). "Products, incidentally, that are marketed here in Canada," Dhawan points out.

Neither Dhawan nor Kryzanowski will concede Canadians are completely out to lunch in the computer world. "We're more than respectable in the software end," Kryzanowski says. "But that is an end product, dependent on machines other people make. If someone changes the machine, you have to change the software." Dhawan adds this point: "Although we're good at applied software, we also have to be aware of the fact that there are changes coming in the software architecture. There's even the feeling that software itself will become automated."

If we're not out to lunch in the computer world, we do lack a certain talent when it comes to attracting new industry here and that is a problem the

Concordia study tackles. Few organizations and municipalities take the time to find out what companies look for in making location decisions, Kryzanowski says. "And if you don't know that, how can you modify your selling approach to attract industry? Lots of times you'll see politicians stand up and list any old factors and many of them are irrelevant."

The Concordia study lists the most important factors companies look at before moving into a country: among them, the presence or absence of a nationalization threat, the government's posture on foreign investment, safety for people and property, and lastly, space. Among the very important factors are availability of skilled labour, investment laws, worker productivity and protection of property rights.

"If we lose out in the computer age, it has implications on everything," Kryzanowski says. With computer aided design and computer aided manufacturing, or CAD/CAM, Canada will either have to bite the microchip, and get firm hold of the computer industry, or lose any hope of being internationally competitive. "It will affect manufacturing, investment, and our standard of living. If we're not competitive — and you need computers to be so — the rate of decrease in jobs will be rapid, much quicker than it is now."

Dhawan: "Look at robotics — it's nothing but computer-based technology. Name an industry that won't lose international competitiveness without this technology."

Other studies, the authors say, have tended to look on the bright side of the industry. This one takes a frank look on the bright and shadowy both.



What is the best exercise activity?

Ed Enos, Exercise Science:

Swimming. It gives you cardiovascular benefits and muscular strength. Because of the body's buoyancy in the water, it's not subject to the same shock injuries that can occur when you run or ski — or anything where you can sprain an ankle or twist knees, pound away on the lower back or sustain any other type of shock.

The stroke can be anything you like. The heart is non discriminatory — it doesn't discriminate between the butterfly or free style. Everyone should be able to monitor his heart rate. On average, provided you have clearance from a doctor, you deduct your age from maximum heart rate (200), and then work at 60 to 75 percent of that rate. You've got to work above what's called your "threshold pulse rate" to benefit. You just can't float along but you shouldn't overwork either.

Out of the water, I'd say the best exercise is walking.

Continued from page 5

ment in Canadian art history." The late Russell Harper, a long time faculty member, looked on by many as the "father of Canadian art history", suggested back in 1974 that graduate students index articles on art and architecture in 19th century magazines. This eventually led to the publication of *Concordia University Art Index of 19th Century Periodicals*. Other faculty members were active too. Sandra Paikowski and Laurier Lacroix worked with graduate students compiling selected bibliographies, producing them in-house. "I feel fortunate that I'm here at Concordia where there is such a strong department of Canadian art history. I wouldn't be doing this if it wasn't for them. "Them" is a list of faculty contributors, or selectors, who keep soldiering on in the cause of producing a more complete library of historical material — Ellen James and Reesa Greenberg, Laurier Lacroix and Sandra Paikowski and others both here and elsewhere. "I'm just the administrator of the project," Singer will emphasize again and again.

For administrator Singer the nuts and bolts of organizing the project started with scrapbooks. And it's thanks to former dean of Fine Arts Tony Emery that she could begin — with \$2600 in start up money he signed over to the project.

She gathered lists of items on Canadian art and architecture from available reference sources — dictionaries, bibliographies, encyclopedias, data bases and periodical indexes — and arranged them in nine broad categories. Categories ran from the general, like art and architecture, to the more specific, such as decorative art, and Inuit art. And then, of course there were categories within categories. Work started in March of '82 when Singer and the first two of a growing army began compiling the lists and pasting them into scrapbooks according to category. Some groupings, like painting and artists, mushroomed to nine books. (At the height of the collecting period, the project team had handled half a million items.)

Of all the surprises that happened along the way, it was the sheer volume of material that was the biggest, acknowledges Singer. "Everyone had always talked about the paucity of material, yet we found half a million items!". Contributors, who worked on

Loren Singer



the various categories here and across the country, got their first look at the scrapbooks by September. They then began to wade through the mass of material selecting what they felt should be included in the bibliography. It was a daunting task: "We had a few drop outs then."

Singer wanted to be sure the bibliography would represent a cross-section of opinion, so an expert on western architecture, for example, was paired with an architectural heritage expert.

Whittling down numbers

The scrapbooks were returned by January of '83, and by March all items initiated by contributors for inclusion in the bibliography were transcribed onto two master sets. "Scissors and paste, cutting and pasting — real dog work," Singer remembers. Contributors' additional suggestions were also collected and recorded. The figure now stood at 45,000.

These had to be classified, alphabetized and checked for duplication, a huge task made all the more challenging when it was discovered that it had to be done manually: for cost and technical reasons, computers were not used. By the time all the categorizing and sub-categorizing, alphabetizing and sub-alphabetizing was done, the total number of items was pared down to just over 17,000, still some distance from the 8500-item goal.

The elimination process began with some new rules — among them, that books or articles on art techniques that did not contain Canadian references would be dropped, as would short, commercial or "slight" books or articles if there were other larger works available; catalogues with little or no text would be excluded, as would items that featured Canadian artists but were not about art; (But then, in areas where there was a comparative dearth of material, like photography, the rule on short texts would be looser). Livres d'artistes, or privately produced artworks, would also be dropped. "But what really got us down to 8500 items," Singer says "was looking at the items we selected and picking out the best."

Ten abstractors, recruited from the 125 applicants who responded to advertisements in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto area universities set to work after training sessions. Getting them settled in took a couple of weeks, but after that work was progressing through last summer at a business-like pace; one abstractor gobbled up books at a rate of four an hour, something of a record when the accepted maximum is two items an hour. At summer's end, the abstractors were two thirds of the way home.

Throughout the whole time, meetings were held in seminars, abstracting centers, museums and galleries to sort out the myriad of questions that one would expect of a project that covered vast distances, and dug deep into our artistic and architectural past. And always, there would be new discoveries, like a new lead on Indian art in B.C., or a new contribution that would arrive in the mail. "April 1983," reads the Singer log book. "Received from Ban Seng Hoe (Head, Asian and Middle Eastern Program, National Museum of Man) an article that we had not caught on the architecture of Chinatown in Alberta."

Right now, Singer and her fellow bibliographers are sorting out the

details involved in indexing the bibliography which they hope to do next year, God, and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council willing.

Loren Singer's *Visual Arts Reference and Research Guide*, which she co-produced with Elizabeth Sacca, was only released a few months ago. But standing amidst the glue pots, scrapbooks, files and other paraphernalia of the *Art and Architecture* project, it has to seem like a decade ago.

Collecting 2

A Bibliography for Simone de Beauvoir

SIMONE DE BEAUVOIR, feminist, philosopher and now, to two Concordia librarians, bibliographic object. Joy Bennett, who heads the university's inter-library loan unit, and Gabriella Hochman, a reference librarian in the Norris Library, got launched on a bibliography of Simone de Beauvoir in a very odd way. A New York publisher asked them to do it. Garland Press, a major publisher of reference works, first approached Bennett and Hochman two years ago, when Concordia's Simone de Beauvoir Institute played host to an international conference on feminism. Since that meeting, a contract has been signed, and work is now underway.

Both librarians, as fellows of the institute, had been active in developing



Joy Bennett

the institute's holdings, and in one way at least, preparing a bibliography on the works of the philosopher — and of the people who wrote about Simone de Beauvoir — was a natural next step.

Natural as it may seem, both remain just a little awe-struck that New York should come to Montreal to court them on such account. "It's a feather in Concordia's cap," observes Hochman.

Why a bibliography on de Beauvoir? "Simone de Beauvoir is a major voice in the areas of French literature and philosophy," they write in their proposal for research funds. *Le Deuxième Sexe*, published in 1949, has become a landmark in feminist thought around the world and has had an inestimable impact on the emergence of modern day feminism."

Language challenge

As a project for bibliography, the French feminist looks neat and compact — until one considers the numerous languages de Beauvoir commentators have written in (English, German, Spanish, Italian, and, of course, French, for a start), and the fact that much more commentary is hidden in material on Jean Paul Sartre, her life-long friend and collaborator. "But language could present a real problem if we don't get suffi-



Gabriella Hochman

cient funding to hire research assistants with foreign language skills." Bennett and Hochman can handle English and French well enough. "And I know a little German, struggling along with a dictionary," Bennett adds. "But it's hardly enough for this project, so the money question is crucial."

They are awaiting word on their grant application to the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC). The yes, no, or maybe on their \$18,000 request is expected to be decided in April. Two thirds of that is needed for research and clerical assistance. A portion of it is slated to be used for going to France to collect source materials.

How did Bennett suppose the council would view funding a bibliographical project devoted to a French philosopher? That was something that she in fact had wondered about, she concedes. "But then we discovered this huge annotated bibliography on Jean Paul Sartre which was funded by the Canada Council at the University of Alberta. So at the very least it looks like they don't have a policy *not* to fund."

Support for research projects undertaken by librarians is a topic Hochman warms to. If there was more of it, she reckons it would unleash a wealth of research talent. Too often it is regarded, by many inside the university, as an off-duty sideline. "I look forward to the day when it is *accepted* as part of a librarian's job."

While librarians edge toward faculty-equivalent status, and while the change is getting official recognition on paper, one has the impression Hochman finds the process of real recognition a little ponderous. The people who want to make an academic contribution, she says, still have to work the moonlight hours largely. "And most people don't want to do that much work, especially when you're fighting most of the way."

The de Beauvoir project will involve checking all major national bibliographies, as well as those to do with the social sciences and humanities. France's Bibliothèque nationale will be an important source of material.

The book, as envisioned now, will be divided into two parts — the first, concerned with de Beauvoir's own writings in various languages, the second part devoted to writing about her.

"There's much more out there than we originally thought," Bennett says. "Each source inevitably leads to another source." Both researchers are weighing the pros and cons of including newspaper items in their bibliography, and say that will have to be decided soon. But Bennett's experience compiling a bibliography on Irving Layton's work has taught her to live with the fact a bibliography can't include all things. "You try to bring something together that you hope will be useful to scholars. I'm always glad when people come along and point out things I have missed, or something that should be corrected."

Eminent alumni sought for lecture series

The University is gearing up to celebrate its tenth anniversary, and plans for the festivities are well underway. Under the guidance of Vice-Rector Academic John Daniel, a Tenth Anniversary Committee is busy thinking up interesting and fun ways to mark the University's birthday.

Amid the activities and festivities, it will also be a good time to recognize all the former students who have made their mark in the world. A group of Concordia people have gotten together to organize a lecture series given by eminent graduates.

The group — comprising History prof. Geoffrey Adams, former Vice-Rector Academic Jack Borden, who is its chairman, Art History prof. Edwyn Cooke, Marketing prof. Manek Kirpalani, Chemistry prof. Thomas Nogrady, and Psychology prof. Jane Stewart; Executive Assistant to the Rector Michael Sheldon, and Alumni Director Gary Richards — is seeking out suitable graduates to

invite as speakers.

The lectures, which will be widely publicized, will be scheduled through the 1984-85 academic year.

Speakers should hold a graduate or undergraduate degree from Concordia, Loyola or Sir George Williams. They may be engaged in academe, business or community service. Their topic should relate to their

career, profession or particular interests.

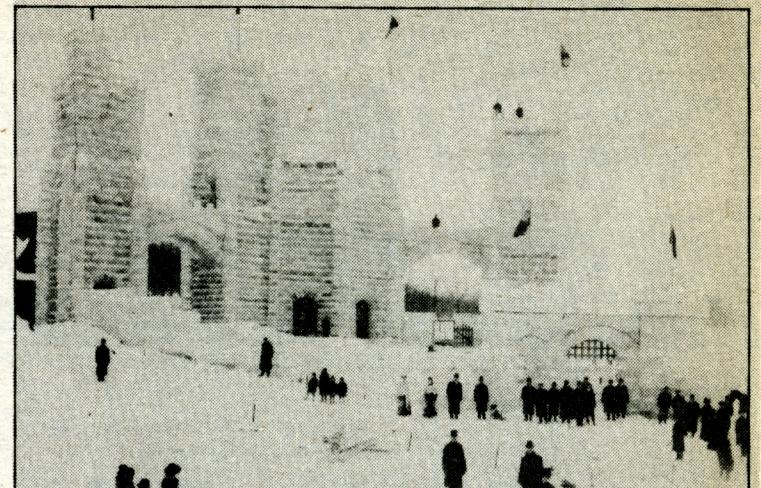
If you know of distinguished graduates who might be invited to take part in the series, send their names to Michael Sheldon, B.C.-210, SGW Campus (879-2863) with any background material you can provide. Because of all the arrangements involved in organizing the series, the group needs the information within two weeks.

Appointments

The University Tenure Appeals Committee for 1984 has been established with the following membership: Professor C. Marsh (chairman); Professor E.F. Cooke (secretary); Associate Professor A.G. Lallier; Associate Professor H.B. Ripstein. The alternate members are: Associate Professor L. Baron; Assistant Professor M. Kusy; Professor W. Sanderson; Associate Professor P.D. Ziogas.

The University Appeals Board for 1984 has now been constituted.

Associate Professor D.B. Frost is the chairman and Associate Professor P. Widden is the secretary. Other members are: Associate Professors V.C. Baba; R.J. Diubaldo; G.B. English; C. Gabriel-Lacki; and T. Stathopoulos. Alternate members are Associate Professor M.J. Bergier; Assistant Professor R.B. Bhat; Associate Professor M. Bross; Associate Professor J.A. Kelly; Professor H.B. Poorooshab; and Associate Professor R.D. Seens.



Some engineering or computer science student team is sure going to try to beat this ice palace built in Montreal around the turn of the century. The Centre for Building Studies is sponsoring an Ice Habitat Competition to be held on February 25 at 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Lac St. Louis at the Royal Canadian Legion, St. Anne de Bellevue,

First prize is an engraved trophy (to be held at CBS) and \$50, and second prize is a certificate and \$25. The competition is open to teams of 2-5 students (undergraduate or graduate students from Engineering and Computer Science). The rules are that a habitable enclosure of ice or snow is formed, large enough to accommodate all of the team members and suitable for supporting the activity of ice fishing. The main materials must be of ice and snow. Other materials may be used, but shall not constitute the main support structure. For an official entry form, contact CBS professor R.W. Guy at BE 355 or call him at 879-8551.

UNESCO

allows the community to use the telephone to broadcast over the entire network. Seven far-flung northern Quebec communities have successfully used this system.

Broadcasting in the north does have problems, though, according to Valaskakis. They are: the setting up of production centres in remote areas; the training of on-site production staff; and the effective broadcasting over a large land mass without using extensive ground facilities.

Evaluating these problems and

isolating the factors which led to the success or failures of northern broadcasting is how Valaskakis hopes to produce a community usable document, a sort of 'how to' book, useful for community and minority broadcasters in isolated regions. And it should make the Canadian contribution to the UNESCO project pertinent to Europe, where the problem is how to reinforce minority cultures, and in developing countries, where the problem is how to broadcast effectively without extensive ground facilities.

NOTICES

school admission tests. Note these are not test dates. To register, application forms must be sent to the U.S.

TEST	DEADLINE
G.R.E.	Mar. 19/84
G.M.A.T.	Apr. 25/84
T.O.E.F.L.	Feb. 6/84

Application forms and practice test books are available at the Guidance Information Centre, SGW campus, H-440, and 2490 W. Broadway, Loyola campus.

HEALTH FAIR: Monday, Feb. 13, 1984, 12 noon - 6 p.m. Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1984, 10 a.m. - 3 p.m. at SGW campus, Hall Bldg., Mezzanine floor. Coordinated by the Concordia University Health Services.

GRADUATE AWARDS OFFICE: La Fondation Girardin-Vaillancourt, le Ministère des Affaires intergouvernementales (for study in France), the National Institute on Mental Retardation and other agencies offer awards to potential or current graduate students. For more information, contact the Graduate Awards Officer, room S-202, 2145 Mackay Street, 879-7317.

IS THIS YOU? Unsure of what to choose as a major? Can't find out which universities offer a particular programme — let alone the calendars! Don't know where to apply for private sources of financial aid? Not aware of what career opportunities are available in your major? Don't know how to study for exams? Need information on job hunting, and writing resumes, and preparing for interviews? Come see us. We can help! Sign up for an orientation to the *GUIDANCE INFORMATION CENTRE*. SGW campus, H-440, 879-4443; Loyola campus, 2490 West Broadway, 482-0320.

CPR COURSE: February 11 & 12, 1984 - CPR Basic Life Support course, 15 hours for life, course includes rescue breathing and one person CPR, two person CPR, management of the obstructed airway and infant and child resuscitation. It is accredited by the Canadian Heart Foundation. For information, please call Nicole Saltiel at 879-8572.

CPR COURSE: February 18, 1984 - CPR Refresher course, 8 hours for life. This course is offered to people certified in the CPR Basic Life Support course that want to renew their certification and update their knowledge. For information, please call Nicole Saltiel at 879-8572.

to 12. Includes transportation and accommodations. Contact Student Travel Information Centre, 6931 Sherbrooke St. W., room 311. Call 482-6724 or 620-6130.

BASIC AND INTERMEDIATE PHOTOGRAPHIC CLASSES

starting February 1, 1984. For more information call 482-0320, ext. 207 or drop by the Art Workshop at 2480 West Broadway, L-207, Monday to Friday, 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.

OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN: The Ombudsmen are available to all members of the University for information, assistance and advice. Call 482-0320, ext. 257 (AD 304 on the Loyola campus) or 879-4247 (2100 Mackay) on the SGW campus. The Ombudsmen's services are confidential.

LOYOLA CAMPUS MINISTRY: Loyola Chapel - Sunday Liturgies at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. and every weekday, Monday to Friday at 12:05 p.m.

THE NEWS DEPARTMENT AT CIRL is looking for students who'd like to get some experience in reporting. Here's a chance to get involved, meet people, and be an important part of university life. Interested? Call CIRL at 488-4622. Ask for Stephen Hendrie or James Wright.

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The Thursday Report

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University events and notices are published free of charge. Classified ads cost 15¢ per word up to 25 words, and 20¢ per word over 25 words. Events, notices and classified ads must reach the Public Relations Office (BC-213) no later than MONDAY NOON prior to the Thursday publication date.

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EVENTS

Thursday 2

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: *Les anges du péché* (Robert Bresson, 1944) (English subt.) with Renée Faure, Jany Holt and Silvia Montfort at 7 p.m.; *Some Like It Hot* (Billy Wilder, 1959) (English) with Jack Lemmon, Marilyn Monroe and Tony Curtis at 9 p.m. in H-110; \$1.75 each. SGW campus.

ART GALLERY: *Edge and Image and South Pacific Ceremonial Objects from the Collections of McGill and Concordia Universities*, until Feb. 4, Mezzanine, Hall Bldg. SGW campus.

PRINTMAKING DEPT.: Glenn Goluska, owner of the Dromedair Press in Toronto, Annie Molin-Vasseur, Peter Trépanier and Kathryn Lipke will take part in a panel discussion on *The Artist & the Book* at 2 p.m. in VA-415, 1395 Dorchester W. SGW campus.

LESBIAN & GAY FRIENDS OF CONCORDIA: The films *Born In Flame* and *A Comedy In Six Unnatural Acts* will be shown 4 to 6 p.m., in H-333-6, Hall Bldg. All welcome; donation. SGW campus.

MUSIC: *Chamber Music Recital* with Viviane Roberge, violin; Ellis Wean, tuba; Carolyn Christie, flute; David Quinn, viola; Robert Crowley, clarinet; Jocelyne Leduc, cello; Susan Pullum, violin; and Kathryn Skorzecka, cello, in works by Telemann, Presser, Beethoven, Rieti and Schubert at 8 p.m. in the Loyola Chapel, 7141 Sherbrooke St. W.

SGW FACULTY CLUB: Coffee 10:30 - 11:30 a.m.; Lunch 12 noon - 2 p.m.; Tea and Supper 5 - 8:30 p.m.; TGIT 5 - 7 p.m.

Friday 3

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: *Les dames du bois de Boulogne* (Robert Bresson, 1945) (French) with Maria Casarès, Paul Bernard and Elina Labourdette at 7 p.m.; *Sweet Charity* (Bob Fosse, 1968) (English) with Shirley MacLaine, Sammy Davis Jr., Ricardo Montalban, John McMartin and Chita Rivera at 9 p.m. in H-110; \$1.75 each. SGW campus.

DOCTORAL THESIS: To Minh Chau (Ph.D. Administration) on *Essays On Asset Pricing Models* at 2 p.m. in H-773, Hall Bldg. SGW campus.

COMPUTER CENTRE SEMINAR: Advanced Debugging at 1:15 p.m. in H-635-2, Hall Bldg. SGW campus. Open to all faculty, staff and students. Preregistration with the Computer Centre is required at H-927-8 or call 879-4423. SGW campus.

SGW FACULTY CLUB: Coffee 10:30 - 11:30 a.m.; Lunch 12 noon - 2 p.m.; Tea and Supper 5 - 8:30 p.m.; Sundown 5 - 6 p.m.

LESBIAN & GAY FRIENDS OF CONCORDIA: *COFFEE HOUSE*, Café Concordia returns to 2060 Mackay from 8:30 to midnight. All welcome; donation. SGW campus.

SGW FACULTY CLUB: Coffee 10:30 - 11:30 a.m.; Lunch 12 noon - 2 p.m.; Tea and Supper 5 - 8:30 p.m.; Sundown 5 - 6 p.m.

HOCKEY (MEN'S): Concordia vs. Ottawa at 7:30 p.m., Loyola campus.

BASKETBALL (WOMEN'S): Concordia vs. Bishop's at 6:30 p.m., Loyola campus.

BASKETBALL (MEN'S): Concordia vs. Bishop's at 7:30 p.m., Loyola campus.

Saturday 4

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: *Le journal d'un curé de campagne* (Robert Bresson, 1950) (French) with Claude Laydu, Jean Riveyre and Nicole Ladmiral at 7 p.m.; *Edvard Munch* (Peter Watkins, 1976) (English subt.) with Geir Westly, Gro Fraas, Erik Allum and Amund Berge at 9 p.m. in H-110; \$1.75 each. SGW campus.

Sunday 5

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: *Children's cinema - Aladdin and his Magic Lamp* (Jean Image, 1969) (English) at 3 p.m. in H-110; \$1.25. SGW campus.

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: *Un condamné à mort s'est échappé* (Robert Bresson, 1959) (French) with Jacques Leterrier and Roland Monod at 6 p.m.; *Culloden* (Peter Watkins, 1964) (English) at 8 p.m. in H-110; \$1.75 each. SGW campus.

Monday 6

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: *Pickpocket* (Robert Bresson, 1959) (English subt.) with Martin Lasalle, Pierre Lemarié, Pierre Etaix, Jean Pelegri and Marika Green at 8:30 p.m. in H-110, Hall Bldg. \$1.75. SGW campus.

COMPUTER CENTRE SEMINAR: *Survey Design* at 1:15 p.m. in H-635-2, Hall Bldg. Open to all faculty, staff and students. Preregistration with the Computer Centre is required at H-927-8 or call 879-4423. SGW campus.

SGW FACULTY CLUB: Coffee 10:30 - 11:30 a.m.; Lunch 12 noon - 2 p.m.; Tea and Supper 5 - 8:30 p.m.; Sundown 5 - 6 p.m.

Tuesday 7

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: *Le confort et l'indifférence* (Denys Arcand, 1981) (French) with Jean-Pierre Ronfard at 8:30 p.m. in H-110, Hall Bldg. \$1.75. SGW campus.

LONERGAN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE: Beyond Morality: *Interpreting the Abraham and Isaac Story*, presented briefly by Profs. C. Allen (Phil.), N. Klein (Soc. & Anth.) and S. McEvane (Theo.), 4:30 - 5:45 p.m. in H-635-2, Hall Bldg. FREE.

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF ENGINEERING: Dr. J. Eugene Grigsby, III, Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Planning, UCLA on *Social Impact of Los Angeles Proposed Metro System*, 6:05 - 8:10 p.m., in H-635-2, Hall Bldg. SGW campus.

SGW FACULTY CLUB: Coffee 10:30 - 11:30 a.m.; Lunch 12 noon - 2 p.m.; Tea and Supper 5 - 8:30 p.m.; Sundown 5 - 6 p.m.



A scene from the Peter Watkins' anti-war film *The War Game*. On February 8 at 8:30 p.m., the Conservatory of Cinematographic Art will present a benefit screening of Watkins' *Punishment Park* in room 110 of the Hall Building. All proceeds will be donated to help Peter Watkins produce his next film *The Nuclear War Film*. The filmmaker will be present at the screening. Special admission prices are \$3 for students and \$4 for the general public.

Wednesday 8

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: *Punishment Park* (Peter Watkins, 1971) (English) with Carmen Angaziano, Stan Armsted, Jim Bohan and Frederick Franklyn at 8:30 p.m. in H-110, Hall Bldg. SGW campus. (Benefit screening for Peter Watkins' next production. The money collected will be completely donated to Peter Watkins, who will be present, to help him produce his next film *THE NUCLEAR WAR FILM*. Special admission prices for this screening: \$3.00 for students and senior citizens, \$4.00 for general public).

LOYOLA FILM SERIES: *L'Avventura* (Michelangelo Antonioni, 1960) (English subt.) with Gabriele Ferzetti, Monica Vitti and Lea Massari at 7 p.m. in the F.C. Smith Auditorium, 7141 Sherbrooke St. W., Loyola campus. FREE.

COMPUTER CENTRE SEMINAR: *Cyber Utilities* at 1:15 p.m. in H-635-2, Hall Bldg. Open to all faculty, staff and students. Preregistration with the Computer Centre is required at H-927-8 or call 879-4423.

SIMONE DE BEAUVOIR INSTITUTE & FRENCH DEPT.: Suzanne Lamy, author of *D'elles*, 1979, on *Grandeurs et misères de la critique au féminin* at 2:45 p.m. in H-937, Hall Bldg. SGW campus.

ART GALLERY: *ChromaZone*, until March 3. Mezzanine, Hall Bldg. SGW campus.

SGW FACULTY CLUB: Coffee 10:30 - 11:30 a.m.; Lunch 12 noon - 2 p.m.; Tea and Supper 5 - 8:30 p.m.; Sundown 5 - 6 p.m.

Thursday 9

WINTER CARNIVAL — CBC DAY: Afternoon seminars open to the general public. "Money, power & politics — how the economy works or doesn't with your money" with CBC economist Diane Cohen; "Costume

Design for Television" with Peter de Castell, designer, service scénographique, Radio Canada.

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: *Tribute to Peter Watkins - The War Game* (Peter Watkins, 1965) (English) at 8 p.m. in H-110, Hall Bldg. \$1.75. SGW campus.

MUSIC: *CONCERT* - First half: Sylvain-Alexandre Bouchard, harpsichord in works by Couperin, Lully, LeRoux, Bach and Scarlatti; second half: Louis Babin, trumpet, Danielle Boucher, piano, and Christopher Jackson, organ, in works by Handel, Arutunian and Clarke at 8 p.m. in the Loyola Chapel, 7141 Sherbrooke St. W. Loyola campus.

LESBIAN & GAY FRIENDS OF CONCORDIA: Dr. Robert Martin, English Dept., will talk on *The Bloomsbury Group*, 4 to 6 p.m., in H-333-6, Hall Bldg. SGW campus.

SGW FACULTY CLUB: Coffee 10:30 - 11:30 a.m.; Lunch 12 noon - 2 p.m.; Tea and Supper 5 - 8:30 p.m.; TGIT 5 - 7 p.m.

HISTORY: Social Historian Judith Fingard on "Religion, recreation and the merchant sailor"; 8:30 p.m.; Room 110, Hall Building.

Friday 10

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: *Tous les garçons s'appellent Patrick* (Jean-Luc Godard, 1957) (English subt.) with Jean-Claude Brialy, Anne Colette and Nicole Berger and *Le procès de Jeanne d'Arc* (Robert Bresson, 1963) (French) with Florence Carrey at 7 p.m.; *Cabaret* (Bob Fosse, 1972) (English) with Liza Minnelli, Michael York, Helmut Griem and Joel Grey at 9 p.m. in H-110, Hall Bldg. \$1.75 each. SGW campus.

FACULTY OF COMMERCE AND ADMINISTRATION: Ph.D. Workshop - Visiting Speakers Series - Guest speaker Tom Pointer, University of Western Ontario, on *The General Management of Foreign-Owned Subsidiaries in Canada*, 2 - 4 p.m., in GM-504, Guy Metro Bldg., 1560 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W.

SGW FACULTY CLUB: Coffee 10:30 - 11:30 a.m.; Lunch 12 noon - 2 p.m.; Tea and Supper 5 - 8:30 p.m.; Sundown 5 - 6 p.m.

HISTORY: Social Historian Judith Fingard on "The Winter's Tale: Seasonal Contours of Pre-Industrial Poverty in North America"; 11:45 a.m., Room 111, Central Building, Loyola.

Poverty in North America"; 11:45 a.m., Room 111, Central Building, Loyola.

Saturday 11

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: *Au hasard Balthazar* (Robert Bresson, 1966) (English subt.) with Anne Wiazemski, François Lafarge and Philippe Asselin at 7 p.m.; *Mouche* (Robert Bresson, 1967) (English subt.) with Nadine Mortier, Marie Cardinal and Paul Hébert at 9 p.m. in H-110, Hall Bldg. \$1.75 each. SGW campus.

MUSIC: *The Concordia Orchestra*, conducted by Sherman Friedland, in works by Beethoven and Wagner at 8 p.m. in the Loyola Chapel, 7141 Sherbrooke St. W. Alissa Michenko, pianist, will be the guest soloist. Loyola campus.

BASKETBALL (WOMEN'S): Concordia vs. Laval at 1:30 p.m., Loyola campus.

Sunday 12

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: *Children's cinema - Flipper* (James Clarke, 1963) (English) with Chuck Connors, Luke Halpin and Kathleen Maguire at 3 p.m. in H-110, Hall Bldg. \$1.25. SGW campus.

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: *Une femme douce* (Robert Bresson, 1969) (French) with Dominique Sanda, Guy Frangin and Jane Lobre at 6 p.m.; *Quatre nuits d'un rêveur* (Robert Bresson, 1971) (French) with Isabelle Weingarten, Guillaume des Forêts and Maurice Monnoyer at 8 p.m. in H-110, Hall Bldg. \$1.75 each. SGW campus.

NOTICES

TO ALL CONCORDIA STUDENTS: INCOME TAX RECEIPTS - The following will be available for pick up: the *EDUCATION DEDUCTION CERTIFICATE* (T2202A form - for full time students only) and the *TUITION FEE CERTIFICATE* (Receipt for income tax purposes):

COMMENCING MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1984.

ONE LOCATION ONLY - Norris Bldg., 1435 Drummond St., room N-107-4, Mon-Thur, 9 a.m. - 7 p.m. PLEASE BRING YOUR ID CARD.

GARDERIE CONCORDIA - the child care centre of Concordia University is accepting applications for Summer and Fall 1984 enrollment. Get on our waiting list now. Application forms are available at the Information Desk in the Hall Building, or at the daycare located at 2305 St. Marc (corner Sherbrooke). For information call 879-4577.

GUIDANCE INFORMATION CENTRE: Registration deadlines for the next graduate and professional See *NOTICES* page 3

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PROFESSIONAL TYPING: Reports, theses, term papers, etc. - English, French, Spanish. Also editing, proofreading, translation.

Quality and punctuality. Near Sherbrooke/University - 849-9708 before 9 p.m.. Try weekends too. **MANHATTAN WEEKENDS** FEBRUARY 9 - 12, 23 - 26, from \$98.00 including first class hotel, Deluxe bus, tour, etc. 342-5466.

Chromazone